1: Yaw E-4 (no date) 1950 FT? Yao FT?

passed. Two contingents of Sikh were sent unsuccessfully to take Kawinga's fortress in Chikala in 1894; Makanjira was defeated in 1894, Kawinga, Jalasi, Mariyawiri, and Tambala in 1898.[1] They were later allowed to return, but they were not recognized as chiefs by the Administration.

The end of tribal wars and of slave-raids made large defensive settlements unnecessary, and the peace saw the splitting up of communities, which rendered the task of the Administration more difficult. The abolition of domestic slavery, by reducing the power of headmen, further contributed to the tendency to live in small scattered settlements. In 1912 the Nyasaland District Administration Ordinance was passed with the object of concentrating the villages into larger communities.

The first movement of Yao from Portuguese East Africa to Mussi took place about the end of the 1830's. According to one account they were originally expelled from the territory between Matuka's and Undapi by the Mwoko Ngoni.[2] Then the Makua attacked them, breaking up the tribe still more, so that they migrated north to Mussi, the south-west of the Makonde plateau, and the banks of the lower Rovuma. At Mussi they were again attacked by Ngoni, but defeated them, and then retired to the Makonde plateau, where they were again attacked by Ngoni. There is a tradition that at some time after 1830 the region was toured by an emissary of the Sultan of Zanzibar, 'Bakiri', who gave the whole country to Mataka, a Yao chief, to rule from Newala. In the area between Mussi and the Rovuma river the Yao are in a majority and politically supreme over their neighbours the Makonde, Makua, Ngindo, Matambwe, and Ndendeule.[3] At Mtua, on the Makonde plateau, there is a settlement of Yao who were rescued from the Ngoni on the east shore of Lake Nyasa by Captain Engelhardt, and transferred there. These in outward appearance could hardly be distinguished from the Swahili of the coast.[4]

Distribution

The Yao population of Nyasaland has increased steadily but its relation to the total population has not increased:

1911		1931		1945	
Yao population	Percentage of total population	Yao population	Percentage of total population	Yao population	Percentage of total population
189,583	10·2	246,219	10·2	280,188	10·8

Even in the predominantly Yao areas the population is not homogeneous, either tribally or linguistically. In the three areas in which there are a large number of Yao (Kawinga and Liwonde of Zomba district and Nyambi of Fort Johnston), they represent roughly 98·0, 73, and 73 per cent. of the total population, the next most important section being Ngoni (Lomwe) immigrants from Portuguese East Africa.[5] Some Ngoni still claim to be Yao when questioned.

The density in these areas is respectively 63·3, 31, and 52 per square mile.[6] The

[1] Cunningham, 1898, p. 220; Monteiro, n. 1909, pp. 86, 100-6, 130-3; Johnston, 1897, p. 402.
[2] Livingstone, 1865, p. 30. [3] Weule, 1908, pp. 108-48.
[4] Hall, p. 48. [5] Mitchell and Greene, 1918, 1931, and 1945 Census.